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PROPHECIES

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PROPHECIES

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Treatise

Presented to the Faculty of the Graduate School of

the University of Texas at Austin

in Partial Fulfillment

of the Requirements

for the Degree of

Doctor of Musical Arts

The University of Texas at Austin

May 2007

*Dedicated to the memory of Mohammed Mossadegh
and all those who struggle for freedom.*

PROPHECIES

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The University of Texas at Austin, 2007.

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Prophecies is a thirteen minute piece for full orchestra (3333 4331 timp perc(3) strings). It incorporates an Iranian melody, “Ey Iran,” which can be considered the unofficial Iranian national anthem, and some of the melodic material in the rest of the work is derived from this melody that was written in 1946. The choice of this tune is related to some programmatic references to historical events surround the American sponsored coup in Iran in 1953. The overall form is a loose ternary, with substantial differences between the first and last sections. The title depicts the essence of the piece, which is that of a warning and call to action.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	1
Historical Background	1
Melodic and Motivic Material	3
Harmonic Language	14
Form and Texture	17
Conclusion	19
Appendix: Full Score	20
Bibliography	92
Vita	93

PROPHECIES

I. Introduction

The idea for this piece came as a combination of my interest in twentieth century American history and my desire to write a new orchestra piece. The work is a confluence of musical creative endeavor and historical knowledge and learning, with the two feeding each other in a symbiotic relationship. The title draws from the ancient form of warning, the prophecy. The prophecy was, in some traditions, not just the absolute certainty of a future event (usually cataclysmic destruction of a city or people group), but was also a warning of what the future would hold if current practices were continued. In some examples, such as the Biblical prophet Jonah, a prophecy was delivered, but the foretold disaster was averted because the people of Nineveh heeded Jonah's words. It is in the sense of an urgent call to action that I use this title for my piece.

II. Historical Background

The historical sweep of 20th century United States history bears many similarities to the great empires of the past. Writer and former CIA officer Chalmers Johnson, in his warning of possible outcomes for the American empire, states in *Nemesis*:

Successful imperialism requires that a domestic republic or a domestic democracy change into a domestic tyranny. That is what happened to the Roman Republic; that is what I fear is happening in the United States as the imperial presidency gathers strength at the expense of the constitutional balance of governmental powers and as militarism takes even deeper root in the society.¹

¹ Chalmers Johnson, *Nemesis*, (New York: Henry Holt, 2006)

He goes on to outline the choice of America to either share Rome's fate, which sacrificed democracy for empire, or to take the British path, which gave up empire and retained democracy at home after World War II. Even if one does not share Johnson's views entirely, there are other accounts of American intervention that provide clear evidence of empire.

One particular author provided the historical knowledge for the inspiration for this piece. Historian and author Stephen Kinzer has recounted the first time that the United States overthrew an existing democracy with its new intelligence service, the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) which was formed from the wartime OSS (Office of Strategic Services). In his 2003 bestseller *All the Shah's Men*, Kinzer relates how the Eisenhower administration, under the guise of fighting communism, staged a violent coup to depose the very popular and democratically elected prime minister of Iran, Mohammed Mossadegh². Mossadegh had nationalized the oil industry, which previously had been run by the British at great profit. Mossadegh had won an international showdown with the British (after speaking in dramatic fashion at the United Nations, he was voted TIME Magazine man of the year in 1951), and the British, failing to overthrow him on their own, enlisted American help. This was duly provided, though there was no evidence that Mossadegh had any links to communism (he was in fact stridently anti-communist), and the original CIA station chief in Iran resigned because he felt that the coup was not in the best interests of the United States. He was replaced by the station chief who did carry it out, one Kermit Roosevelt, grandson of Theodore Roosevelt.

² Stephen Kinzer, *All the Shah's Men*, (Hoboken, New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons, Inc, 2003)

After the coup that installed the Shah as dictator, this process was repeated in many countries throughout the world in subsequent years (Guatemala, Greece, and Chile to name a few) as American imperial power expanded. I share Kinzer's view of what the overall outcome of this operation was:

When we overthrew a democratic government in Iran 50 years ago, we sent a message, not only to Iran, but throughout the entire Middle East. That message was that the United States does not support democratic governments and the United States prefers strong-man rule that will guarantee us access to oil. And that pushed an entire generation of leaders in the Middle East away from democracy.³

Why does any of this matter? I firmly believe that such actions undercut the best ideals of America, and as a citizen of this country, I feel it is my duty to do whatever I can to reverse these trends. I can achieve this in direct ways through words spoken and written, and through less direct ways, such as writing music. It is with these thoughts in mind that I set out to compose *Prophecies*.

III. Melodic and Motivic Material

A time honored way of linking a musical composition with a certain time and place is to draw on musical material of that time or place. In planning this piece, I decided to draw on a well known and respected Iranian melody that seemed to represent as closely as possible all that was lost in the coup of 1953. Until 1979, the national anthem of Iran was a song that was a tribute to the Pahlavi dynasty, which had ruled Iran in the early part of the twentieth century. It was not an anthem that elicited much

³ Amy Goodman: Interview with Stephen Kinzer, August 25th, 2003
<http://www.democracynow.org/article.pl?sid=03/08/25/1534210#transcript>
accessed 4/6/07.

enthusiasm amongst the people of Iran. After the revolution of 1979 that overthrew the Shah, the new national anthem was an ode to the Islamic leaders and ideals that likewise failed to draw widespread support. However, the most popular anthem of Iran contained words that were more universal in their appeal written by Hossein Gol-e-Golab in 1946, with music composed by Ruhollah Khalegh. The name of this song is “Ey Iran.” It was composed at a time when the British had ceded direct military control, and the Iranian elected parliament, the Majlis was establishing itself and limiting the power of Shah. It can perhaps be thought of as the unofficial anthem of Iran, as many Iranians identify with it more so than with either of the two official national anthems.

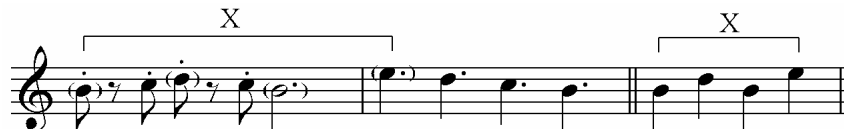
This melody is simple in construction, and makes use of the Phrygian mode. I choose the first eight bars as material to draw from:

EXAMPLE 1



The fragment in the second bar (without the C5 passing tones) and the downbeat of the third measure became an important motive (X) for this piece:

EXAMPLE 2



This motive is chiefly important for its contour, which I use many times and in many ways. It appears at the beginning of the second main section of the piece stated clearly first in the horns and trumpets:

EXAMPLE 3

mm.29-31 tpt/hrn X

The full brass section plus violins state this again in mm. 33-35 and again in mm. 49-51, here a half step higher starting on F-sharp. A counter melody appears beneath it both of these times in the horns. This contains a retrograde of the motive X:

EXAMPLE 4

mm.34-37 tpt/vn 1-2 X

(hrn)

low brass

bold

f

retrograde of x (omitting first note)

3

The motive begins to undergo transformation as we come to a new section at m. 99, which is a fugato passage in the winds. The oboe has the first statement of this twisting melody:

EXAMPLE 5

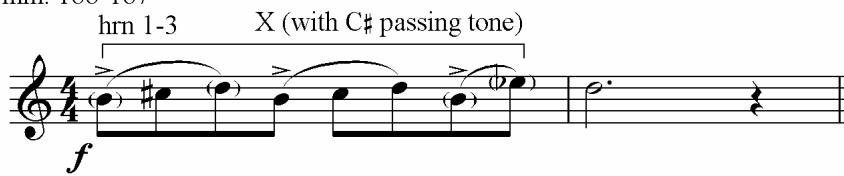
mm. 90-92 oboe 1



There are other uses of the fragment from “Ey Iran,” using it with the passing tones:

EXAMPLE 6

mm. 166-167

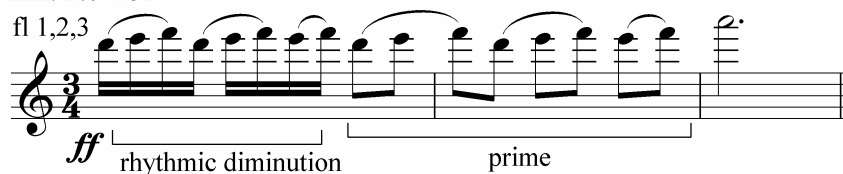


This idea is quite important, both as a prominent melodic idea here and elsewhere in this section, where the horns, trumpets, and first violins exchange this figure several times.

The first violins and horns end the first big section with the music from ex. 6 in quarter notes, leading to a climatic arrival in measure 177. The flutes provide continuity into the new section diminishing this figure by stating it in sixteenth notes, then to eighth notes:

EXAMPLE 7

mm. 179-181



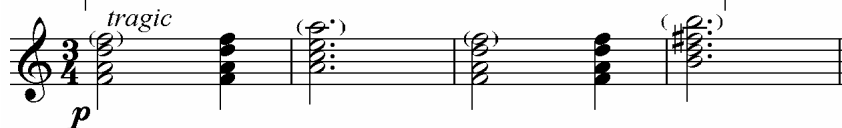
All three bassoons echo this idea in mm. 182-183, and the first oboe develops it into a solo figure in mm 183-185, as does the first flute in mm. 194-195.

The motive of X is clearly heard in the muted violins in mm. 200-203. Here, it serves as the beginning of a minor preview of the main melody of the piece. This isn't heard in its full form until close to the end, it will be discussed below. In mm. 200-203, the higher notes (2nd and 4th notes of the prime of X) have been raised by a half step, so that the contour is the same, but the intervals have been expanded:

EXAMPLE 8

mm. 200-203

vn 1-2



The flutes and clarinets accompany this string passage with material similar to that shown in example 7, providing a light accompaniment to the strings.

The arrival of the most intimate part of the piece in measure 242 utilizes the inversion of the motive, with a four part canon for a string quartet of the four principals of the first and second violins, violas, and cellos:

EXAMPLE 9

mm. 242-250, canon for string principals

Violin I
Violin II
Viola
Violoncello

cantabile solo
p
cantabile solo
p
cantabile solo
p
cantabile solo
p

inversion of X
inversion of X
inversion of X
inversion of X

The melody of “Ey Iran” arrives in full form at measure 306, played by the first clarinet (see example 1). After a full statement, the first oboe plays it an octave higher beginning in measure 316. There are fragments of X hovering around this colorful section, for example the solo violin plays a transition between the clarinet statement and oboe statement with this figure:

EXAMPLE 10

mm. 314-316
vn 1
solo

mp
espress.
f
p

X (prime)
X (change of intervals)

As this section winds down and prepares for the return of the opening section to begin the second A of the ternary, a twisting, chromatic version of “Ey Iran” appears, accompanied by the hollow sound of violas and cellos without vibrato.

EXAMPLE 11

mm. 341-348 'Ey Iran,' chromatic version

Violin I *tragic* *mf*

Viola *no vibrato*

Violoncello *mp*

As the first violins are playing ex. 11, a new theme is introduced in the bassoons first in fragments, then it is fully stated, though somewhat disguised as it is played in parallel minor triads:

EXAMPLE 12

mm. 348-352 Parallel minor triad statement of 'Star Spangled Banner'

Bassoon 1 *ominous* *f*

Bassoon 2 *ominous* *f*

Bassoon 3 *ominous* *f*

The descent into darkness here (both of the chromatic version of the “Ey Iran” tune followed by this minor triadic version of America’s national anthem) appropriately leads into the return of the opening section, with its dark colors and use of the low tessitura of the instruments. The bass clarinet continues playing fragments of the ‘Star Spangled Banner’ as well as “Ey Iran,” while the rest of the material proceeds on as in the beginning, with everything being raised a half step.

Compared to the beginning, the same point of arrival leading into the next section this time is different, instead of the horns and trumpets playing motive X, the strings play an augmented version of it in their high registers, followed by its inversion. This is happening while the trumpets descend with a staccato line passed off to the trombones at measure 385. At the arrival at measure 390, the winds take over with a frantic passage which has many examples of X in diminution:

EXAMPLE 13

m. 393
cl 1,2,3

X (diminution)

X (diminution)

ff 3

bs 1,2,3

X (diminution)

X (diminution)

This section, highlighting the woodwinds, leads into a reiteration of the aleatoric bars from earlier in the piece (mm. 62, 70, and 78), though this time, instead of a single measure that is held for a certain amount of time, the percussion section, then the winds,

EXAMPLE 14

When the winds begin their replaying of the aleatoric bar of m. 62 in mm. 402-403, the only difference here in mm. 402-403 is the first clarinet, which is marked *forte* to stand out from the rest, and it is playing the only figure that was not in m. 62, a diminution of the first four bars of 'Ey Iran:'

mm. 402-403 'Ey Iran,' diminution of first two bars

Clarinet in B \flat 1

f

11

EXAMPLE 16

mm. 417-419 X, inversion
broad
Trombone 1-2 *ff*

The trumpets take over with the full statement of a melodic outgrowth of X, beginning in the bright key of D major (see ex. 8 for the beginning of the minor version of this theme):

EXAMPLE 17

mm. 422-29 Main melodic statement of full major version of X
majestic
Trumpet in C 1-2 *ff*
X (with passing tone)

It is in the next few bars, the possibility of reconciliation after conflict is hinted at, where these ideas are brought together, the violins taking over the major statement of X, the oboes and bassoons playing a version of “Ey Iran” in major, and the trombones echoing a version of the Star Spangled Banner:

EXAMPLE 18

mm. 430-432 Combination of 'Ey Iran, major thematic statement of 'X,' and 'Star Spangled Banner'
Major version, 'Ey Iran'
playful
Oboe Bassoon *f*
X, full thematic statement in major
div. molto espress.
Violin 1 *ff*
Major version, Star Spangled Banner
Trombone 1-2 *mf*

Leading into the coda, the strings play (and the brass echo), a statement of X in parallel triads, major on the first note, minor on the two higher notes:

EXAMPLE 19

mm. 438-439 X, parallel triads, last interval raised

Violin 1-2

This is immediately followed by diminution where the last interval is lowered by a half step, and this accompanies the brass which are now playing what the strings did in mm. 438-439:

EXAMPLE 20

mm. 440-441 X, parallel triads, last interval raised

Brass

X, diminution, last interval lowered

Strings

The coda contains similar types of statements and modifications of X, though perhaps what is more valuable to mention is the use here of an idea from the very opening section of the piece, stated first in the bass clarinet:

EXAMPLE 21

mm. 6-7
solo
dark
X (last interval raised)

Bass Clarinet



This idea is most important in the opening section (mm. 1-28) and when the opening section is reprised (mm. 356-377), though in that section it begins to merge with fragments of the ‘Star Spangled Banner.’ The relationship of this material to X can be seen, particularly after statements of X where the last interval has been expanded by a half step and is now a tri-tone (see example 19 and 20).

Overall, the ‘X’ motive is the most important melodic idea of the materials used, giving unity at several levels. As a fragment of the “Ey Iran” melody, it serves to link the various sections of the piece. The juxtaposition of “Ey Iran” in different musical settings is meant to musically depict a conflict, one where different outcomes are possible.

IV. Harmonic Language

Several different types of harmonic languages are used in *Prophecies*. The idea of parallel triads as a different way of stating motives is common in the opening section, as well as other parts of the piece. Compare mm. 15-16 with mm. 6-7 (see example 21)

EXAMPLE 22

mm. 15-16
dark
X (last interval raised)

Bassoon 1,2,3



The clarinets and English Horn also use this harmonic and textural idea in mm. 17-22.

In measure 62, the aleatoric elements (all high ranges) play from six pitch classes (E, F, G-sharp, A, B, and C), whereas in the next aleatoric bar (all low ranges), all instruments play from the opposite pitch class set from the previous one (E-flat, F-sharp, G, B-flat, D-flat, D). In both cases, the cellos are holding the lowest sounding note, and they bridge these aleatoric bars with ascending and descending passages, respectively. The third aleatoric bar, measure 78, contains all twelve pitch classes.

The idea of cluster appears in several sections, notably in mm. 82-89, where the brass instruments all cluster in half steps to create a sharp, dense sound punctuated with timpani and drums. The winds take the cluster idea further in mm. 106-107:

EXAMPLE 23

mm. 130-131 Cluster idea in winds

The cluster technique reappears several times, particularly in the winds in the coda.

There is also the use of pan diatonicism, in the section that uses the principal string players from mm. 242 to 273. This harmonic device is also used in the section where ‘Ey Iran’ appears in full in the clarinet and oboe, using pan diatonicism of E Phrygian. Polytonality appears in several places, for example in mm. 224-229, with stacked triads, alternating in the strings and the brass:

EXAMPLE 24

mm. 224-229 Stacked triads, alternating sections

The musical score for Example 24, mm. 224-229, illustrates the use of stacked triads in alternating sections of brass and strings. The score is written for four staves: two for Brass (Trumpet and Horn) and two for Strings (Violin and Viola). The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The Brass section (top two staves) plays a series of stacked triads, alternating between *pp* (pianissimo) and *f* (forte) dynamics. The Horn part is specifically labeled with 'tpt' and 'hmn'. The Strings section (bottom two staves) also plays stacked triads, alternating between *pp* and *f* dynamics. The triads are stacked in a way that creates a complex, polytonal effect, with the Brass and Strings sections playing different triads simultaneously.

This type of chord is also used to conclude the piece, where an E major triad in first inversion is stacked on top of a root position F minor triad (voiced so the G-sharp/A-flat is in the middle), and the final chord resolves to the open fifth of E and B, where the third is omitted, but still in the ear from previous bar where it exists in conflict as the third of a major and minor triad simultaneously:

EXAMPLE 25

mm. 471-472 Ending cadence

Tutti

ff *fff*

Major-minor tonality also makes several appearances, particularly in the section beginning in mm. 422, though the strings play passage work alongside this which clashes with the key (and then in a progression of distantly related major triads) in the brass and winds. There are other places where minor triads are used, as in the low brass D minor chord in measure 81 (compare to where it is major in measure 413), but they are coloristic and non-functional.

V. Form and Texture

Prophecies has an overall arch shape which can be loosely described as ternary. The first section, marked 'Foreboding,' goes from measure 1-28, makes extensive use of the low instruments, the auxiliary wind instruments (English horn and bass clarinet), bassoons, low brass, and double basses, cellos, and violas. The timpani provides constant eighth notes to give the section tension and kinetic energy, and the percussion section adds a tremolo on a large tam-tam and scrapes on a small tam-tam at key places. The texture gradually thickens and builds, the violins enter and there is an arrival on the downbeat of measure 29, which begins the next section.

This part introduces the main idea X discussed at length above in the trumpets and horns, and features stormy runs, passage work, and brass glissandi that create a wild and alarming sound world. It passes through the aleatoric bars before arriving at the part marked “Jagged,” in measure 90. The twisting and tortured lines in the fugato passage suggest pain and discomfort, and the shrill, cluster technique used in the upper winds (see example 23) leads into a march like passage, given the descriptive word “Relentless.” This section, in 5/4 meter, features two rhythmic modulations, in which the former sixteenth note becomes the new eighth note of a group of triplet eighth notes. The music builds up much energy leading to the start of the middle section (of the overall large ternary of the piece) in measure 177. The texture thins out, chord crescendos and decrescendos overlap in the strings and brass, before we arrive at the “Tranquil” music, for the string principals in measure 242. A flute solo leads to a darkening of the music, into the section marked “Mystical,” where the “Ey Iran” tune is played in its original form by the clarinet, then by the oboe. A wash of color in E Phrygian leads to the dark statements of “Ey Iran” in the first violins (mm.341-348) and Star Spangled Banner in the bassoons (mm. 348-352).

Measure 356 marks the arrival of the A prime section (of the overall ternary), the definite point of demarcation from the opening of the piece is measure 378. The winds take over in measure 391 and this leads to the reprise of the aleatoric material starting in measure 399, which continues until the arrival of the low brass D major chord in measure 413. The music is marked “Triumphant;” beginning in measure 421, the brass melody being accompanied by the winds (diatonic to the key of the brass) and the strings (non-diatonic, clashing with the major chords). The strings take over from the brass in

measure 430, and the music accelerates into the coda, marked “Raging,” beginning measure 447. The coda contains large tutti passages, particularly at measure 462, and the last bars of the piece end in a triple forte climax.

VI. Conclusion

Prophecies is violent and disturbing at times, but hopeful and uplifting as well. It is built and connected with melodies, harmonies, and textures that exist in these varying states, telling a dramatic story whose repercussions resonate today. Echoing an ancient tradition, it exists in the hope that the past may be remembered so that the future can be better.

APPENDIX:

FULL SCORE

Prophecies



Jonathan Kolm

INSTRUMENTATION

3 Flutes
3 Oboes (3rd oboe doubles English Horn)
3 Clarinets in B-flat (3rd clarinet doubles Bass Clarinet)
3 Bassoons

4 Horns in F
3 Trumpets in C
2 Trombones
Bass Trombone
Tuba

Timpani (5 Drums)
Percussion (3 players)

Player 1: Large Tam-tam, Vibraphone, Crash Cymbals,
Bass Drum, Temple Blocks

Player 2: Marimba, Xylophone,* Tom-toms,
Suspended Cymbal, Tenor Drum, Chimes,
Cowbell (positioned close to Marimba)

Player 3: Glockenspiel, Field Drum, Snare Drum,**
Wood Blocks, Tambourine, Small Tam-tam,
Chinese Cymbal, Two Brake Drums,*** Clave (or High Woodblock)

Strings
*Players 1 and 2 share the Xylophone
**Players 2 and 3 share the Snare Drum
***Players 1 and 3 share the Brake Drums

C SCORE

Duration: 14'

Completed April, 2007

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Foreboding ♩ = 144 Jonathan Kolm (2007)

Flute 1
Flute 2
Flute 3
Oboe 1
Oboe 2
English Horn
Clarinet in B♭ 1
Clarinet in B♭ 2
Bass Clarinet in B♭
Bassoon 1
Bassoon 2
Bassoon 3
Horn in F 1&3
Horn in F 2&4
Trumpet in C 1
Trumpet in C 2
Trumpet in C 3
Trombone 1
Trombone 2
Bass Trombone
Tuba
Timpani
Percussion 1
Percussion 2
Percussion 3
Violin I
Violin II
Viola
Violoncello
Contrabass

ppp, *p*, *pp*, *p*, *mp*, *f*, *mf*

solo dark, *a*

Large tam-tam
Small tam-tam
scrape l.v.
scrape l.v.

10

A

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Fl. 3

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

Eng. Hn.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

Bsn. 3

Hn. 1&3

Hn. 2&4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vcl.

Cb.

dark

p

mp

pp

mf

scapo

lv.

mf

A

18

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Fl. 3

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

Eng. Hn.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

Bsn. 3

Hn. 1&3

Hn. 2&4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

B. Tbn.

Tbn.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Ch.

mp

mf

p

pp

dark

cresc.

f

agitated

gliss.

scrape

lv.

strike

25

[illegible]

22

Fl. 1 *mf* *f* *a* *a*

Fl. 2 *mf* *f* *a* *a*

Fl. 3 *mf* *f* *a* *a*

Ob. 1 *f* *a* *a*

Ob. 2 *f* *a* *a*

Ob. 3 *f* *a* *a*

Cl. 1 *f* *a* *a*

Cl. 2 *f* *a* *a*

Cl. 3 *f* *a* *a*

Bsn. 1 *f*

Bsn. 2 *f*

Bsn. 3 *f*

Hn. 1&3 *f*

Hn. 2&4 *f*

C Tpt. 1 *f* *3* *3*

C Tpt. 2 *f* *3* *3*

C Tpt. 3 *f* *3* *3*

Tbn. 1 *bold*

Tbn. 2 *bold*

B. Tbn. *bold*

Tba. *bold*

Timp. *p* *f* *damp* *1.v.* *1.v.*

Perc. 1 *f* *damp* *damp*

Perc. 2 *f* *damp* *1.v.*

Perc. 3 *Field drum* *mf* *fp* *f*

22

Vln. I *f* *bold*

Vln. II *f* *bold*

Vla. *f*

Vc. *f*

Ch. *f*

This page of the musical score is for a symphony, featuring a large ensemble of instruments. The staves are arranged in a traditional orchestral layout, with woodwinds at the top, brass in the middle, and strings at the bottom. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Key performance instructions include 'wild' for the woodwinds, 'solo savage' for the timpani, and 'non div.' for the strings. The score is divided into measures, with a repeat sign at the end of the page.

This page of the musical score is for a symphony, featuring a variety of instruments. The top section includes Flutes (Fl. 1, 2, 3), Oboes (Ob. 1, 2, 3), Clarinets (Cl. 1, 2, 3), Bassoons (Bsn. 1, 2, 3), Horns (Hn. 1&3, 2&4), Trumpets (C Tpt. 1, 2, 3), Trombones (Tbn. 1, 2, 3), Tuba (B. Tbn., Tba.), Timpani (Timp.), and Percussion (Perc. 1, 2, 3). The bottom section includes Violins (Vln. I, II), Viola (Vla.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Contrabass (Cb.).

The score is written in 3/4 time and features a key signature of one sharp (F#). It includes various dynamic markings such as *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *div.* (divisi). The percussion section includes parts for Bass drum, Suspended cymbal, and Field drum. The string section includes parts for Violins, Viola, Violoncello, and Contrabass.

The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure of the page is marked with a box containing the number 48. The second measure is marked with a box containing the letter C. The score ends with a double bar line and a fermata over the final note.

[52]

Poco rit.
A tempo
Poco rubato
A tempo

Fl. 1Fl. 2Fl. 3Ob. 1Ob. 2Ob. 3Eng. Hn.Cl. 1Cl. 2Cl. 3Bsn. 1Bsn. 2Bsn. 3

Hn. 1&3Hn. 2&4C Tpt. 1C Tpt. 2C Tpt. 3Tbn. 1Tbn. 2B. Tbn.Tba.Timp.Perc. 1Perc. 2Perc. 3

[52]

Poco rit.
A tempo
Poco rubato
A tempo

Vln. IVln. IIVla.Vc.Cb.

31

64
D
A tempo

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Fl. 3

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

Ob. 3

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

Cl. 3

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

Bsn. 3

Hn. 1&3

Hn. 2&4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

The musical score for page 64, rehearsal mark D, A tempo, features the following details:

- Woodwinds:** Flutes (Fl. 1, 2, 3), Oboes (Ob. 1, 2, 3), Clarinets (Cl. 1, 2, 3), and Bassoons (Bsn. 1, 2, 3) are mostly silent throughout the page.
- Brass:**
 - Horns (Hn. 1&3, 2&4):** Play a melodic line in measures 5-6, marked *mf* and *a2*.
 - Trumpets (C Tpt. 1, 2, 3):** Silent.
 - Trombones (Tbn. 1, 2, B. Tbn., Tba.):** Play a melodic line in measures 5-6, marked *dark*, *sfz*, and *p*.
- Percussion:** Perc. 1, 2, and 3 are silent.
- Strings:**
 - Violins (Vln. I, II):** Silent.
 - Viola (Vla.):** Silent.
 - Violoncello (Vc.):** Plays a melodic line in measures 1-4, marked *mf*, *dark*, and *f*.
 - Contrabass (Cb.):** Plays a melodic line in measures 1-4, marked *ff*.

[illegible]

E

79 $\text{♩} = 132$

$\text{♩} = \text{♩}$

$\text{♩} = \text{♩}$

Woodwinds: Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Fl. 3, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, Ob. 3, Cl. 1, Cl. 2, Cl. 3, Bsn. 1, Bsn. 2, Bsn. 3.

Brass: Hn. 1&3, Hn. 2&4, C Tpt. 1, C Tpt. 2, C Tpt. 3, Tbn. 1, Tbn. 2, B. Tbn., Tba.

Strings: Vln. I, Vln. II, Vla., Vc., Cb.

Percussion: Timp., Perc. 1 (lv.), Perc. 2 (p), Perc. 3 (f).

Other: (Bass drum) lv., (Tom-toms) f, Chinese cymbal lv., mp, solo, (molto), ff.

89 Jagged

Fl. 1 *solo* *f*

Fl. 2

Fl. 3

Ob. 1 *solo* *f* *mf*

Ob. 2

Ob. 3

Cl. 1 *solo* *f* *mf*

Cl. 2 *harsh* *f* *p*

Cl. 3 *harsh* *f* *p*

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

Bsn. 3

Hr. 1&3 *mp* *p* *pp* *1. solo* *p* *pp*

Hr. 2&4 *mp* *p* *pp* *2. solo* *p* *pp*

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1 *mp*

Tbn. 2 *mp*

B. Tbn. *mp*

Tbn. *mp*

Trmp. *lv.* *p* *pp*

Perc. 1

Perc. 2 *p*

Perc. 3 (Chinese cymbal) *p*

89 Jagged

Vln. I *pizz.* *p*

Vln. II *pizz.* *p*

Vla. *sotto voce* *p*

Vc.

Ch.

38

G

109

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Fl. 3

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

Ob. 3

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

Cl. 3

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

Bsn. 3

Hn. 1&3

Hn. 2&4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Ch.

Large tam-tam

1.v.

mp

f

Xylophone

mf

Chinese cymbal 1.v.

p

1. solo

p

shrieking

f

p

shrieking

f

p

fierce

fierce

pp

pizz.

p

pizz.

p

sotto voce

p

109

G

40

rit. Relentless $\text{♩} = 100$

Fl. 1 [128] ff mf f

Fl. 2 ff mf f

Fl. 3 ff mf f

Ob. 1 p f f

Ob. 2 p f f

Ob. 3 p f f

Cl. 1 ff mf f

Cl. 2 ff mf f

Cl. 3 ff mf f

Bsn. 1 f mf f

Bsn. 2 f mf f

Bsn. 3 f mf f

Hn. 1&3 $marial$ $a2$ g 3 3 3 3

Hn. 2&4 $marial$ $a2$ g 3 3 3 3

C Tpt. 1 p mf mf f

C Tpt. 2 p mf mf f

C Tpt. 3 p mf mf f

Tbn. 1 $marial$ mf mf f

Tbn. 2 $marial$ mf mf f

B. Tbn. $marial$ mf mf f

Tbn. $marial$ mf mf f

Timp. f mp mp mf $damp$

Perc. 1 mf f mp mp mf $Crash cymbals$ $1.v.$

Perc. 2 mf f mp mp mf mp

Perc. 3 mf f p 3 3 mf mf p 3 3

Vln. I [128] p $marial$ mf f mf f mf mf f

Vln. II p $marial$ mf f mf f mf mf f

Vla. f mf mf f mf f mf mf f

Vc. f mf mf f mf f mf mf f

Cb. f mf mf f mf f mf mf f

135

Fl. 1 *mp* *f* *f* *mp* *f* *mf*

Fl. 2 *mp* *f* *f* *mp* *f* *mf*

Fl. 3 *f* *mp* *f*

Ob. 1 *p* *f* *mp*

Ob. 2 *p* *f* *mp*

Ob. 3 *p* *f* *mp*

Cl. 1 *f* *mp* *f*

Cl. 2 *f* *mp* *f*

Cl. 3 *f* *mp* *f*

Bsn. 1 *f* *mf* *f*

Bsn. 2 *f* *mf* *f*

Bsn. 3 *f* *mf* *f*

Hn. 1&3 *mf*

Hn. 2&4 *mf*

C. Tpt. 1 *mf* *marziale*

C. Tpt. 2 *mf* *marziale*

C. Tpt. 3 *mf* *marziale*

Tbn. 1 *mf* *mf*

Tbn. 2 *mf* *mf*

B. Tbn. *mf* *mf*

Tbn. *mf* *mf*

Timp. *mp* *mf* *mp* *p* *mf* *f*

Perc. 1 *mf* *mf* *p* *mf* *f*

Perc. 2 *mf* *mf* *p* *mf* *f*

Perc. 3 *mf* *mf* *p* *mf* *f*

Vln. I *f* *mp* *f* *mf* *arco* *p* *f* *mf*

Vln. II *f* *mp* *f* *mf* *arco* *p* *f* *mf*

Vla. *mf* *f* *mp* *mf* *f* *mf*

Vc. *mf* *f* *mp* *mf* *f* *mf*

Cb. *mf* *f* *mp* *mf* *f* *mf*

43

This page of a musical score, likely for a symphony, contains staves for various instruments. The top section includes woodwinds (Flutes 1-3, Oboes 1-3, Clarinets 1-3, Bassoons 1-3) and strings (Violins 1-2, Viola, Violoncello, Contrabass). The bottom section includes brass (Horn 1&3, Horn 2&4, Trumpets 1-3, Trombones 1-2, Baritone, Tuba) and percussion (Timpani, Snare, Cymbal, Triangle, Tom-tom). The score features complex rhythmic patterns, dynamic markings (p, mf, ff, f, mp), and articulation. A rehearsal mark 'H' is present, indicating a specific section of the music. The tempo is marked as 144 beats per minute.

147

Fl. 1 *f* 3 3 *mf* *f*

Fl. 2 *f* 3 *p* 3 3 *mf* *mf*

Fl. 3 *p* 3 3 *mf* *mf*

Ob. 1 *f* 3

Ob. 2

Ob. 3 *f* 3

Cl. 1

Cl. 2 *f* 3 *marial* *f* *marial*

Cl. 3 *f* *marial* *f* *marial*

Bsn. 1 *f* *marial* *f*

Bsn. 2 *f* *marial* 3 3 *mf* 3 3

Bsn. 3 *f* *marial* 3 3 *mf* 3 3

Hn. 1&3

Hn. 2&4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Timp. *mf* 3 *mp* 3 3 3 3

Perc. 1 crash cymbals 1v. *p* 1v. *p* 1v.

Perc. 2

Perc. 3 *mp* 3 3 3 3

147 *sul pont.* *p* *mf* *pizz.* *pp* *(sul pont.)*

Vln. I *p* *mf* *pizz.* *pp*

Vln. II *mf* *mf* *mf* *pp*

Vla. *mf* *mf* *mf* *pp*

Vc. *f* *mf*

Cb.

151

Fl. 1 *mf* *f* *mf*

Fl. 2 *mf* *p* *mf*

Fl. 3 *mf* *p* *mf*

Ob. 1 *marial* *f* *marial* *f*

Ob. 2 *f*

Ob. 3 *f*

Cl. 1 *marial* *f*

Cl. 2 *mf*

Cl. 3 *mf*

Bsn. 1 *mf*

Bsn. 2 *mf*

Bsn. 3 *mf*

Hn. 1&3

Hn. 2&4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1 *p*

Tbn. 2 *p*

B. Tbn.

Tbu.

Timp

Perc. 1 *lv.*

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

151

Vln. I *mf* *pp* *mf* *p* *mp*

Vln. II

Vla. *mf*

Vc.

Cb.

150 I $\text{♩} = \text{♩}^2 \rightarrow \text{♩} = 96$

Fl. 1 *f* *mf* *ff*

Fl. 2 *mf* *f*

Fl. 3 *mf* *f* *f* 3

Ob. 1 *f* 3

Ob. 2 *f* 3

Ob. 3 *f* 3

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

Cl. 3 *f* 3

Bsn. 1 *f* 3

Bsn. 2 *f* 3

Bsn. 3 *f* 3

Hn. 1&3 *mf* *f* *a2*

Hn. 2&4 *f* *a2*

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1 *mf* *f* 3

Tbn. 2 *mf* *f* 3

B. Tbn. *f* 3

Tba. *mf* *f*

Timp. *p* *f* damp

Perc. 1

Perc. 2 Tom-toms *mf* 3

Perc. 3 *mp* *p* *mp* *f* 3

Vln. I *f* *ord.* *mp* *f* 3

Vln. II *f* 3

Vla. *mf* *arco* *f* 3

Vcl. *mf* *f* 3

Cb. *mf* *f*

Bass drum *mp* 1v.

150 I $\text{♩} = \text{♩}^2 \rightarrow \text{♩} = 96$

161

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Fl. 3

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

Ob. 3

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

Cl. 3

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

Bsn. 3

Hn. 1&3

Hn. 2&4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vcl.

Cb.

167

Fl. 1 *very hold* *f* *a* *ff*

Fl. 2 *very hold* *f* *a* *ff*

Fl. 3 *very hold* *f* *a* *ff*

Ob. 1 *very hold* *f* *a* *ff*

Ob. 2 *very hold* *f* *a* *ff*

Ob. 3 *very hold* *f* *a* *ff*

Cl. 1 *very hold* *f* *a* *ff*

Cl. 2 *very hold* *f* *a* *ff*

Cl. 3 *very hold* *f* *a* *ff*

Bsn. 1 *f*

Bsn. 2 *f*

Bsn. 3 *f*

Hn. 1&3 *ff* *a2*

Hn. 2&4 *ff* *a2*

C Tpt. 1 *ff*

C Tpt. 2 *ff*

C Tpt. 3 *surging* *f* *ff*

Tbn. 1 *f*

Tbn. 2 *f*

B. Tbn. *f*

Tba. *f*

Timp. *mf* *mp* *f* *lv.*

Perc. 1 *p* *f*

Perc. 2 *mf* *f*

Perc. 3 *Chinese cymbal* *lv.* *mp* *f*

167

Vln. I *f* *ff* *surging*

Vln. II *f* *ff* *surging*

Vla. *ff*

Vcl. *ff*

Ch. *f*

[illegible]

184
solo
lonely
K

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Fl. 3

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

Ob. 3

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

Cl. 3

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

Bsn. 3

Hn. 1&3

Hn. 2&4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

184
tragic
con sordino
K

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

51

209

L

Fl. 1 *mp* *a* *f* *pp* *solo* *mp* *3* *solo* *mp* *3*

Fl. 2 *mp* *a* *solo* *mp* *3*

Fl. 3 *mp* *3*

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

Ob. 3

Cl. 1 *a*

Cl. 2 *a*

Cl. 3 *mp* *3* *mp*

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

Bsn. 3

Hn. 1&3 *solo* *p* *molto espress.* *mf*

Hn. 2&4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

B. Tbn.

Tba

Timp.

Perc. 1 *Vibraphone* *molto on halfway* *(non arp)* *mf*

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

209

L

Vln. I *more intense* *f*

Vln. II *more intense* *f*

Vla. *more intense* *f*

Vc. *more intense* *f*

Ch. *tragic* *con sordino* *f*

277

Fl. 1 *(poco)* *mf* *mp* *mf*

Fl. 2 *mp* *mf*

Fl. 3 *solo* *mp* *mf*

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

Ob. 3 *solo* *mf*

Cl. 1 *solo* *p* *mp* *mf*

Cl. 2 *solo* *mf*

Cl. 3 *solo* *mf*

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

Bsn. 3

Hn. 1&3 *f* *(put on mute)*

Hn. 2&4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

B. Tbn.

Tbn.

Timp.

Perc. 1 *2x0*

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

277

Vln. I *cresc.*

Vln. II *cresc.*

Vla. *cresc.*

Vc. *cresc.*

Cb. *cresc.*

[illegible]

234

Tranquil $\text{♩} = 152$

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Fl. 3

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

Ob. 3

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

Cl. 3

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

Bsn. 3

Hn. 1&3

Hn. 2&4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vcl.

Cb.

div.

pp

f

solo

cantabile

pp

mf

ppp

p

gliss for full note values)

IV

f

ff

mf

ff

f

p

pp

56

249

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Fl. 3

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

Ob. 3

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

Cl. 3

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

Bsn. 3

Hn. 1&3

Hn. 2&4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

249

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Ch.

pp

pp

mp

molto espress.

260

solo *floating, cantabile* **N**

Fl. 1 *p* *f* *f* *mf*

Fl. 2

Fl. 3

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

Ob. 3

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

Cl. 3

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

Bsn. 3

Hn. 1&3

Hn. 2&4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

B. Tbn.

Tbu

Timp

Perc. 1 *p* *mp* *damp*

Perc. 2

Perc. 3 *mp* *damp*

260

N

Vln. I *f* *tutti* *p* *div.*

Vln. II *mf* *tutti* *p* *poco*

Vla. *mf* *tutti* *p*

Vc. *mf* *tutti* *p*

Ch.

284

O

mourful

mp *p* *mf*

solo *mourful* *mf*

p *solo* *mp*

con sordina *p* *p* *pp*

con sordina *p* *p* *pp*

Chimes *p* *p* *p* *p* *pp*

damp *pp* *damp*

284

O

mourful *p* *pp*

mourful *p* *pp*

mourful *p* *pp*

mourful *p* *pp*

div.

rit. Mystical ♩ = 120
ای ایران

Fl. 1 *mp*

Fl. 2 *p* *sempre sotto voce*

Fl. 3 *p* *sempre sotto voce*

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

Ob. 3

Cl. 1 *mysterious**
solo
f

Cl. 2 *p*

Cl. 3

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

Bsn. 3

Hn. 1&3

Hn. 2&4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

B. Tbn.

Tba

Timp.

Perc. 1 (Vibraphone) *shimmering*
lv.
p

Perc. 2 *p* *con 2x0*
Marimba

Perc. 3 *p* *Yambourine*
(hold tam. in one hand, mallet
for wood blocks in other)

301 rit. Mystical ♩ = 120
ای ایران

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla. *at the tip* *sotto voce*
p *mp* *pp*

Ve. *at the tip* *sotto voce*
p *mp* *pp*

Ch. *pp*

*Note to conductor: this melody is called 'Ey Iran.' It is an Iranian tune and could be thought of as an 'unofficial' national anthem for the people of Iran. It should be played mysteriously, and should be perceived from the texture.

310 *molto leggero*

Fl. 1 *pp* (non cresc.) *pp* (non cresc.) *p*

Fl. 2 *p* *p*

Fl. 3 *p* *p*

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

Ob. 3

Cl. 1 *p*

Cl. 2

Cl. 3

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

Bsn. 3

Hn. 1&3

Hn. 2&4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

B. Tbn.

Tbu

Timp

Perc. 1 *mf* *pp* *p* (hold pedal until m. 315) *gliss.* *gliss.* *gliss.* *gliss.* *mp*

Perc. 2 *mp*

Perc. 3

310

Vln. I *solo* *mp*

Vln. II

Vla *leggero* *p* *pp*

Vc *p* *pp*

Cb

315 **P**

Fl. 1 *mf* *4* *p* *mf* *4* *mp* *mf* *4*

Fl. 2 *mf* *p* *p*

Fl. 3 *mf* *p*

Ob. 1 *mysterious* *f* *3* *4*

Ob. 2

Ob. 3

Cl. 1 *sotto voce* *mp* *p* *mp*

Cl. 2

Cl. 3

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

Bsn. 3

Hr. 1&3

Hr. 2&4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

B. Tbn.

Tba

Timp.

Perc. 1 *mf* *p* *pp* *mp* *l.v.*

Perc. 2 *mf* *mp*

Perc. 3 *Wood blocks* *pp* *High Wd bl* *Tamhourine* *(Tamhourine)* *Wood blocks* *p*

315 **P**

Vln. I *express.* *f* *p* *tutti sul pont* *pp* *mp* *pp* *(sul pont)* *pp* *mp*

Vln. II

Vla *mp* *p*

Vc *mp* *p*

Cb

play without regard to conductor's beat, repeat until m. 321
calm and unhurried

320

Fl. 1 *mp* *mf* *p* *mp* *mf*

Fl. 2 *p* *p* *p* *p* *p*

Fl. 3 *p* *p* *p* *p* *p*

Ob. 1 *p* *p* *p* *p* *p*

Ob. 2

Ob. 3

Cl. 1 *p*

Cl. 2

Cl. 3

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

Bsn. 3

Hn. 1&3

Hn. 2&4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

B. Tbn.

Tbu

Timp

Perc. 1 *1.v.* *(in tempo)* *p*

Perc. 2

Perc. 3 *(Tambourine)* *4* *(Wood blocks)*

320

Vln. I *pp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *pp*

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb. *arco* *pp*

senza sordino

pp

sul pont

pp

pp

325 **Q** ♩ = ♩ = ♩ = 120

Fl. 1 *ord.*

Fl. 2 *mf*

Fl. 3 *mf*

Ob. 1

Ob. 2 *f*

Ob. 3

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

Cl. 3

Bon. 1

Bon. 2

Bon. 3

Hn. 1&3 *senza sordino*

Hn. 2&4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

B. Tbn.

Tba

Timp.

Perc. 1 *f* *pizz.* *lv.*

Perc. 2 *mf* *pizz.* *f* *mf* *p* *mf* *pizz.* *mf*

Perc. 3 *mf* *mp* *f* *mf* *p* *mf* *pizz.* *mf*

(with left hand, perform continuous gliss between the pitches, not fast)

Cowbell (with right hand) *f*

Clave or high wood block *mf*

325 **Q** ♩ = ♩ = ♩ = 120

Vln. I *p* *pp*

Vln. II *p*

Vla. *pp*

Vc. *div.* *mp* *pp*

Cb. *p* *mf* *mp* *f*

sal. tasto

first 4 players soli

ord. div. a 4

pizz.

pizz.

64

This is a page of a musical score, likely for a symphony, featuring various instruments. The page includes a rehearsal mark **329** at the top left. The instruments listed on the left are:

- Fl. 1
- Fl. 2
- Fl. 3
- Ob. 1
- Ob. 2
- Ob. 3
- Cl. 1
- Cl. 2
- Cl. 3
- Bsn. 1
- Bsn. 2
- Bsn. 3
- Hn. 1&3
- Hn. 2&4
- C Tpt. 1
- C Tpt. 2
- C Tpt. 3
- Tbn. 1
- Tbn. 2
- B. Tbn.
- Tba.
- Timp.
- Perc. 1
- Perc. 2
- Perc. 3
- Vln. I
- Vln. II
- Vla.
- Vc.
- Cb.

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (e.g., *p*, *mf*, *f*, *pp*, *mp*, *ff*). There are also articulation marks and a section marked *arco div.* for the strings. The page is numbered **329** at the top left and bottom left.

R

333

Fl. 1

solo *pp* *express.* *f* *ff* *mp* *somewhat murky* *mp*

Fl. 2

mp *somewhat murky* *mp*

Fl. 3

somewhat murky *mp*

Ob. 1

ff *p*

Ob. 2

Ob. 3

Cl. 1

p *solo* *pp* *express.* *f* *mf*

Cl. 2

p

Cl. 3

p

Bsn. 1

solo *mp* *solo* *mp* *solo* *mp*

Bsn. 2

Bsn. 3

Hn. 1&3

Hn. 2&4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Xylophone *p* *mf* *pp* *p* *mf* *pp* *Vibraphone* *mp*

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

R

333

Vln. I

pp *f* *pp* *f* *tragic* *mf*

Vln. II

pizz. *p*

Vla.

div *no vibrato* *mp*

Vec.

no vibrato *mp*

Ch.

66

342

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Fl. 3

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

Ob. 3

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

Cl. 3

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

Bsn. 3

Hn. 1&3

Hn. 2&4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

B. Tbn.

Tbn.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

(if B not available, do not play this bar)

(if B not available, do not play this bar)

p

p

p

p

342

347 accel. Foreboding ♩ = 144

Fl. 1 *mp* *f*

Fl. 2 *mp* *f*

Fl. 3 *mp* *f*

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

Ob. 3

Cl. 1 *p* *f*

Cl. 2 *p* *f*

Cl. 3 *p* *f*

Bsn. 1 *ominous* *f* *p*

Bsn. 2 *ominous* *f* *p*

Bsn. 3 *ominous* *f* *p*

Hn. 1&3

Hn. 2&4 *con sordino* *sfz* *p* *senza sordino* *f*

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1 *(con sordino)* *sfz* *p* *senza sordino* *f*

Tbn. 2 *(con sordino)* *sfz* *p* *senza sordino* *f*

B. Tbn. *con sordino* *sfz* *p* *senza sordino* *f*

Tba. *con sordino* *sfz* *p* *senza sordino* *f*

Timp. *pp*

Perc. 1 *damp* *f* *Large tam-tam v.* *p (non cresc.)* *mf* *mp* *pp*

Perc. 2 *Snare drum rim shot* *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf*

Perc. 3 *use triangle beater, create gradually widening arc, never leaving surface* *Small tam-tam* *mp* *gliss.* *mf* *f*

347 accel. Foreboding ♩ = 144

Vln. I *arco* *pp* *gliss.* *p* *gliss.* *f* *gliss.* *p* *gliss.* *pp*

Vln. II *arco* *pp* *gliss.* *p* *gliss.* *f* *gliss.* *p* *gliss.* *pp*

Vla. *arco* *pp* *gliss.* *p* *gliss.* *f* *gliss.* *p* *gliss.* *pp*

Vc. *arco* *pp* *gliss.* *p* *gliss.* *f* *gliss.* *p* *gliss.* *pp*

Ch. *arco* *pp* *gliss.* *p* *gliss.* *f* *gliss.* *p* *gliss.* *pp*

[illegible]

365

S

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Fl. 3

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

Eng. Hn.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

Bsn. 3

Hn. 1&3

Hn. 2&4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vcl.

Cb.

365

S

71

Intense

377

Fl. 1 *ff*

Fl. 2 *ff*

Fl. 3 *ff*

Ob. 1 *f* *ff*

Ob. 2

Ob. 3

Cl. 1 *ff*

Cl. 2 *ff*

Cl. 3

Bsn. 1 *ff*

Bsn. 2 *ff*

Bsn. 3 *ff*

Hn. 1&3 *f* *a2* *broad* *ff* *a2* *3*

Hn. 2&4 *f* *a2* *broad* *ff* *a2* *3*

C Tpt. 1 *ff* *sharp senza sordino*

C Tpt. 2 *ff* *sharp senza sordino*

C Tpt. 3 *ff* *sharp senza sordino*

Tbn. 1 *gliss* *ff*

Tbn. 2 *ff*

B. Tbn. *ff*

Tbu. *ff* *p* *f*

Timp.

Perc. 1 *ff* *l.v.* *Sus cym* *l.v.* *Tom-toms* *Sus cym* *l.v.* *Tom-toms* *Field drum* *l.v.* *Two Brake drums* *l.v.*

Perc. 2 *ff* *Sus cym* *l.v.* *Tom-toms* *Sus cym* *l.v.* *Tom-toms* *Field drum* *l.v.*

Perc. 3 *ff* *Sus cym* *l.v.* *Tom-toms* *Sus cym* *l.v.* *Tom-toms* *Field drum* *l.v.*

377

Intense

Vln. I *ff* *lots of bow*

Vln. II *ff* *lots of bow*

Vla. *ff* *(with vibrato) lots of bow*

Vc. *ff* *(with vibrato) lots of bow*

Ch. *ff* *lots of bow*

76

405

Fl. 1 *p*

Fl. 2 *p*

Fl. 3 *p*

Ob. 1

Ob. 2 *p*

Eng. Hn. *p*

Cl. 1

Cl. 2 *p*

Cl. 3 *p*

Bsn. 1 *p* *mf* *p* repeat figure in box until cue, not in tempo

Bsn. 2 *p* *mf* *p* repeat figure in box until cue, not in tempo

Bsn. 3 *p* *f* *p* repeat figure in box until cue, not in tempo

Hn. 1&3 *mf* *p* *mf* *mf*

Hn. 2&4 *sfz* *p* *mf* *mf*

C Tpt. 1 *mf* *p* *mf* *mf*

C Tpt. 2 *mf* *p* *mf* *mf*

C Tpt. 3 *mf* *p* *mf* *mf*

Tbn. 1 *sfz* *p* *mf* *mf*

Tbn. 2 *sfz* *p* *mf* *mf*

B. Tbn. *sfz* *p* *mf* *mf*

Tba. *sfz* *p* *mf* *mf*

Timp. *mf* *p*

Perc. 1

Perc. 2 *p*

Perc. 3

405

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla. *agitated* *p* *cresc. poco a poco*

Vc. *arco agitated* *p* *cresc. poco a poco*

Cb. *arco* *p* *cresc. poco a poco*

This page of the musical score, numbered 4199, contains staves for the following instruments:

- Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Fl. 3
- Ob. 1, Ob. 2
- Eng. Hn.
- Cl. 1, Cl. 2, Cl. 3
- Bsn. 1, Bsn. 2, Bsn. 3
- Hn. 1&3, Hn. 2&4
- C Tpt. 1, C Tpt. 2, C Tpt. 3
- Tbn. 1, Tbn. 2, B. Tbn., Tba.
- Timp.
- Perc. 1, Perc. 2, Perc. 3
- Vin. I, Vin. II
- Vla.
- Vcl.
- Cb.

The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, dynamic markings (p, f, sf, mf, ff), and crescendo/decrescendo markings. The bottom section of the page, starting at measure 4199, features a more complex arrangement with multiple staves for strings and woodwinds, including a section marked "agitato" and "cresc. poco a poco".

Cue
Note to conductor: all
unmeasured patterns stop here.

rit. . . .

Cue
Note to conductor: all
unmeasured patterns stop here.

rit. . . .

421 **Triumphant** ♩ = 108

Fl. 1 *flowing* *f* 3 3

Fl. 2 *flowing* *f* 3 3

Fl. 3 *flowing* *f* 3 3

Ob. 1 *flowing* *f* 3 3

Ob. 2 *flowing* *f* 3 3

Ob. 3 *flowing* *f* 3 3

Cl. 1 *flowing* *f* 3 3

Cl. 2 *ff* *flowing* *f* 3 3

Cl. 3 *ff* *flowing* *f* 3 3

Bsn. 1 *ff*

Bsn. 2

Bsn. 3

Hr. 1&3 *majestic* *ff*

Hr. 2&4 *mp*

C. Tpt. 1 *majestic* *ff*

C. Tpt. 2 *majestic* *ff*

C. Tpt. 3 *majestic* *ff*

Tbn. 1 *f*

Tbn. 2 *f*

B. Tbn. *f*

Tbn. *mp* *f*

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2 *damp* *f*

Perc. 3

421 **Triumphant** ♩ = 108

Vln. I *f*

Vln. II *f*

Vla. *f*

Vc. *f*

Cb.

81

428 **V**

Fl. 1 *f* *playful*

Fl. 2 *f* *playful*

Fl. 3 *f* *playful*

Ob. 1 *f* *playful*

Ob. 2 *f* *playful*

Ob. 3 *f* *playful*

Cl. 1 *f* *playful*

Cl. 2 *f* *playful*

Cl. 3 *f* *playful*

Bsn. 1 *f* *playful*

Bsn. 2 *f* *playful*

Bsn. 3 *f* *playful*

Hn. 1&3

Hn. 2&4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1 *mf*

Tbn. 2 *mf*

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

Perc. 1 *p* *Bass drum*

Perc. 2 *p*

Perc. 3 (Glockenspiel) *playful*

428 **V**

Vln. I *div. molto espress.*

Vln. II *div. molto espress.*

Vla. *mf*

Vc. *mf*

Cb. *ff*

438 *anguished*

W

Fl. 1 *f* 3 3 3 3 *ff* 3 3 3 3

Fl. 2 *p* *f*

Fl. 3 *p* *f*

Ob. 1 *p* *f*

Ob. 2 *p* *f*

Ob. 3 *p* *f* *ff*

Cl. 1 *f* *ff*

Cl. 2 *f* *ff*

Cl. 3 *f* *ff*

Bon. 1 *f*

Bon. 2

Bon. 3

Hn. 1&3 *a2 strong f*

Hn. 2&4 *strong f*

C Tpt. 1 *strong f*

C Tpt. 2 *strong f* *p*

C Tpt. 3 *strong f* *p*

Tbn. 1 *strong f* *mf*

Tbn. 2 *strong f* *mf*

B. Tbn. *strong f* *mf*

Tba. *strong f* *mf*

Timp.

Perc. 1 Bass drum *p*

Perc. 2 (Chimes) *f*

Perc. 3 Chinese cym. *f* *lv.*

438 *strong, into the string* *f*

W

Vln. I *strong, into the string* *ff* *with energy* *ff*

Vln. II *strong, into the string* *ff* *with energy* *ff*

Vla. *strong, into the string* *ff* *with energy* *ff*

Vc. *strong, into the string* *ff* *with energy* *ff*

Cb. *strong, into the string* *f* *ff*

84

443

accel. Raging $\text{♩} = 168$

Fl. 1 *mf* *ff* *ff*

Fl. 2 *mf* *ff* *ff*

Fl. 3 *f* *ff* *ff*

Ob. 1 *f* *ff* *ff*

Ob. 2 *f* *ff* *ff*

Ob. 3 *f* *ff* *ff*

Cl. 1 *f* *ff* *ff*

Cl. 2 *f* *ff* *ff*

Cl. 3 *f* *ff* *ff*

Bsn. 1 *f* *f* *f*

Bsn. 2 *f* *f* *f*

Bsn. 3 *f* *f* *f*

Hn. 1&3 *f* *incisive* *ff*

Hn. 2&4 *f* *incisive* *ff*

C Tpt. 1 *f* *f* *incisive* *ff*

C Tpt. 2 *f* *f* *incisive* *ff*

C Tpt. 3 *f* *f* *incisive* *ff*

Tbn. 1 *f* *f* *incisive* *ff*

Tbn. 2 *f* *f* *incisive* *ff*

B. Tbn. *f* *f* *ff*

Tba. *f* *f* *ff*

Timp. *f* *f* *f*

Perc. 1 *f* *Large tam-tam* *f*

Perc. 2 *f* *Xylophone* *f*

Perc. 3 *p* *mf* *p* *f*

443

accel. Raging $\text{♩} = 168$

Vln. I *ff* *ff* *loco* *ff*

Vln. II *ff* *ff* *ff* *ff*

Vla. *ff* *ff* *ff* *ff*

Vcl. *ff* *ff* *ff* *ff*

Cb. *ff* *ff* *ff* *ff*

448

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Fl. 3

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

Ob. 3

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

Cl. 3

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

Bsn. 3

Hr. 1&3

Hr. 2&4

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

Crash cymbals

1.v.

448

86

This page of a musical score, likely for a symphony, contains the following elements:

- Rehearsal Mark:** A box containing the number "452" is positioned at the top left of the page.
- Instrument Staves:** The score is organized into systems for various instruments:
 - Flutes (Fl. 1, 2, 3):** The first three staves, each starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat.
 - Oboes (Ob. 1, 2, 3):** The next three staves, each starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat.
 - Clarinets (Cl. 1, 2, 3):** The next three staves, each starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat.
 - Bassoons (Bsn. 1, 2, 3):** The next three staves, each starting with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat.
 - Horns (Hn. 1&3, Hn. 2&4):** The next two staves, each starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat.
 - Trumpets (C Tpt. 1, 2, 3):** The next three staves, each starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat.
 - Trombones (Tbn. 1, 2, B. Tbn.):** The next three staves, each starting with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat.
 - Tuba (Tbn.):** The next staff, starting with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat.
 - Timpani (Timp.):** The next staff, starting with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat.
 - Percussion (Perc. 1, 2, 3):** The next three staves, each starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat.
 - Strings (Vln. I, Vln. II, Vla., Vcl., Cb.):** The final five staves, each starting with a treble or bass clef and a key signature of one flat.
- Dynamic Markings:** The score includes various dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *f* (forte).
- Rehearsal Mark:** A box containing the number "452" is positioned at the top left of the page.

457

Fl. 1 *f*

Fl. 2 *f*

Fl. 3 *f*

Ob. 1 *f*

Ob. 2 *f*

Ob. 3 *f*

Cl. 1 *ff*

Cl. 2 *ff*

Cl. 3 *ff*

Bsn. 1 *f*

Bsn. 2 *f*

Bsn. 3 *f*

Hn. 1&3 *fp*

Hn. 2&4 *fp*

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1 *fp*

Tbn. 2 *fp*

B. Tbn. *fp*

Tba. *fp*

Timp.

Perc. 1 Bass drum *p* *f* 1.v.

Perc. 2 Sus. cym *p* *mp* *f*

Perc. 3 *ff* 3 Two Brake drums 1.v.

457

Vln. I *f* *div.* *p* *mf*

Vln. II *f* *div.* *p* *mf*

Vla. *f* *p* *mf* non div.

Vc. *f* *p*

Cb. *f* *p*

X

460

Fl. 1 *savage* *ff*

Fl. 2 *savage* *ff*

Fl. 3 *savage* *ff*

Ob. 1 *savage* *ff*

Ob. 2 *savage* *ff*

Ob. 3 *savage* *ff*

Cl. 1 *savage* *ff*

Cl. 2 *savage* *ff*

Cl. 3 *savage* *ff*

Bsn. 1 *savage* *ff*

Bsn. 2 *savage* *ff*

Bsn. 3 *savage* *ff*

Hn. 1&3 *savage* *ff* *a2*

Hn. 2&4 *savage* *ff*

C Tpt. 1 *savage* *ff*

C Tpt. 2 *savage* *ff*

C Tpt. 3 *savage* *ff*

Tbn. 1 *savage* *ff* *gliss.*

Tbn. 2 *savage* *ff*

B. Tbn. *savage* *ff* *gliss.*

Tba. *savage* *ff*

Timp. *p* *solo savage* *ff* *mf* *ff*

Perc. 1 *savage* *ff* *Large tam-tam* *mf* *ff* *lv.*

Perc. 2 *Tom-toms savage* *ff* *mf* *ff* *ff*

Perc. 3 *savage* *ff* *damp* *ff*

460

Vln. I *f* *ff* *savage* *ff*

Vln. II *f* *ff* *savage* *ff*

Vla. *f* *ff* *savage* *ff*

Vc. *gliss.* *ff* *savage div. a3* *ff*

Cb. *gliss.* *ff* *savage* *ff*

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VITA

Jonathan Kolm was born in Lincoln, Nebraska on June 23, 1977, the son of Paul and Amy Kolm. After graduating Tallwood High School in Virginia Beach, VA in 1995, he attended Virginia Commonwealth University, where he earned a Bachelor of Music in Piano Performance in 1999 and a Master of Music in Composition in 2000.

Compositional prizes include winning second place in the 2001 Percussive Arts Society Composition Competition, third place in the 2002 National Federation of Music Clubs Competition for Young Composers, as well as the 2002 Nancy and Russel Hatz Special Recognition Award. He won first prize in the 2006 Austin Peay State Young Composer's Contest, has had several world premiere performances by the highly regarded New York Virtuoso Singers under Harold Rosenbaum and has been commissioned by many artists, ensembles, and organizations. He has worked as a professional performer, copyist and arranger. He entered the Graduate School of The University of Texas at Austin in 2002.

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This treatise was typed by the author.